



Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

Volume 9, Number 1

1990 Census

Answer the Census

census will mark 200 uninterrupted years of census-taking in our nation, a proud democratic tradition unequaled anywhere in the world. A tally of Americans has occurred every ten years since the first count in 1790.

Benefits of a Complete Count

The Census will have a profound effect on the lives of each of us. The population count gives every U.S. resident an equal voice in government, determining the number of representatives each state is entitled to in the U.S. House of Representatives. Fair representation in the Utah Legislature and at local levels is also based on the Census. Utah's local political voting districts will be realigned in keeping with the principle of equal representation using census counts.

Hundreds of million of dollars will be distributed over the next ten years in Utah as a result of Utah's census count. In 1988 alone approximately \$275 million was distributed by government agencies in Utah based on population statistics benchmarked to the last census count in 1980. This money provides for education, health care, transportation, job training, housing, neighborhood parks, senior citizen centers, homeless shelters, roads, sidewalks, sewers, multipurpose centers, and other federal, state, and local government services. During the next ten years, a local community will lose about \$5,500 in government services for any household that is not counted in the 1990 Census.

The U.S. Census Bureau will count Utah's population as of April 1, 1990, Census Day. The 1990 decennial

This is an age of information. The information collected each decade from the census is extensively used by businesses to define markets, target advertising, forecast sales, and plan new locations. Many critical decisions will be made by businesses and governments for the next ten years concerning Utah's economy and public services based on 1990 Census data.

The census will also document the social and economic conditions in Utah for historical and genealogical purposes. The 1990 Census will chronicle the changes that have occurred in Utah during the 80's, in terms of the distribution of the population, its age structure, racial and ethnic composition, household characteristics and many of the other social and economic circumstances in which we live.

Every Utah resident has something to gain from answering the census...and absolutely nothing to lose.

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Your Privacy is Protected

Personal answers to the questionnaire are strictly confidential for 72 years, until 2062. Individual answers are protected by elaborate security and stiff penalties. No individual can be identified in the statistics published from the census. No other government agency is allowed access to personal information on the Census questionnaire -- not the IRS, not Immigration, not law enforcement or welfare agencies -- no one. Census Bureau employees are under oath to protect personal answers and face severe penalties for breaking confidentiality, up to \$5,000 in fines and five years in prison. This privacy is upheld by the law of the land and the Supreme Court.

How is the Count Taken?

Most people will be counted in a traditional home environment. Nearly every household in Utah will receive a Census questionnaire in the

mail about March 23. Residents who generally live in urban areas will receive an addressed questionnaire and are asked to fill it out and return it in the pre-paid envelope that is provided. This mailout/mailback procedure applies to all Utahns living in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber counties and those living in Logan, North Logan, Brigham City, Price, Cedar City, Richfield, Tooele City, Vernal and St. George cities.

Residents living in rural Utah (all areas not listed above) will receive unaddressed questionnaires. There will be no return envelope included with the census form, and residents will be instructed to hold on to the completed questionnaire until a census taker arrives to retrieve it beginning in late March and continuing through April.

Census takers will wear red, white and blue identification badges with their signature and an expiration date. They will deliver questionnaires to rural households that may not have received them in the mail and they'll be trained to assist persons in completing the confidential census form.

Census '90 Phone Help Numbers

Need help answering your form? Call toll free for telephone assistance from a census representative from March 23 to April 15 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., seven days a week.

English 1-800-999-1990

Korean 1-800-444-6205

Chinese 1-800-365-2101

Laotian 1-800-888-3208

Spanish 1-800-283-6826

Cambodian 1-800-289-1960

Vietnamese 1-800-937-1953

Thai 1-800-288-1984

Special Procedures

Not everyone lives in a household situation. The U.S. Census Bureau has a series of special operations and procedures to count everyone depending on their circumstances in late March and early April.

The Census Bureau will undertake its most ambitious effort ever to count certain segments of the "homeless" population on March 20-21, in a special operation called S-Night (for Shelter and Street Night). Census takers will visit shelters and hotels which cost under \$12, and count people in hospital waiting rooms, railroad and bus stations, on the street, and as they emerge from abandoned buildings.

T-Night (for Transient Night) on March 31, is designed to count travelers, those who may be on the road for extended periods of time who might not be counted anywhere else. Census takers will visit commercial public campgrounds, youth hostels,

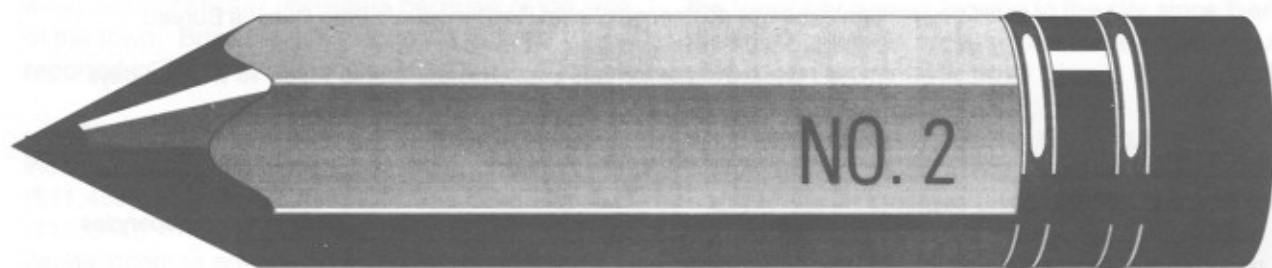
race tracks, fairs, carnivals and migrant worker camps.

Other special places, college dormitories, military installations, nursing homes, hospitals, shelters for abused women and prisons, will be visited on or around April 1 to be counted.

What Can You Do?

No matter where you live or how you return the form, it is important that you be counted. The census means political representation and money for your local area. The census provides much of the information needed for effective economic development and the provision of public services. Filling out the census form is safe and easy. Your privacy will be protected. Make sure you are reflected in this historic snapshot of America.

When you receive a census questionnaire this March, read the instructions. Fill it out. You will either mail it back to the U.S. Census Bureau or a census taker will come pick it up. Encourage others to be counted too.



THE ONLY TOOL YOU NEED TO ANSWER THE CENSUS.

A simple pencil, a little time. That's all it takes to fill out your census form. So when it arrives, just reach for your pencil, mark your answers, and send it back to us. We'll do the rest.

ANSWER THE CENSUS APRIL 1, 1990

It counts for more than you think!

1990 Census

Calendar of Activities in Utah

March 1990	Peak hiring for the 1990 Census (March and April 1990) Census questionnaires delivered to every household by March 23, 1990 Street and Shelter Night -- enumeration of the homeless population March 20, 1990
April 1990	Census Day, April 1, 1990 Utah Census Celebration, April 2 Group Quarters enumeration (April 2-13, 1990) Census Bureau visits all housing units that did not return a census form (April through June 1990) Postcensus Local Review maps mailed (April through June 1990)
June 1990	Western Regional Census State Data Center Conference held in Park City (Call the Demographic and Economic Analysis section for more information)
July 1990	Postcensus Local Review
August 1990	Provo and Ogden District Offices close Local governments receive postcensus Local Review counts from Census Bureau
September 1990	Local governments respond to postcensus Local Review counts within 15 working days of receiving the counts
October 1990	Census Bureau completes all field work Census Bureau responds to local government's postcensus Local Review discrepancies Salt Lake District Office closes
December 1990	Census Bureau delivers state population counts to the president by December 31, 1990 to be used in reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives
April 1991	Census Bureau provides states with population counts on a block level for the states to use to redraw legislative districts (April 1, 1991)

Note: Many of these activities are tentative and are subject to change. For information about a particular activity call the Demographic and Economic Analysis section (801) 538-1036.

1987 Per Capita Money Income Estimates

The U.S. Bureau of the Census recently released 1987 per capita income data for Utah, its 29 counties, and 228 incorporated cities. These data are released every other year and are the only source of city level intercensal income data produced by the federal government. Later this year the Bureau of the Census will publish these income estimates along with population estimates for every city and county in the country.

Cities with the Highest Per Capita Income

The ski towns of Park City and Alta continue to earn more income per person than any other cities in Utah and are the only cities with per capita incomes higher than the U.S. average of \$11,923. Park City's 1987 per capita income is estimated at \$20,850. Alta's is \$12,760. High per capita income figures are common in resort towns that have a large proportion of high income earning residents and a smaller proportion of children or elderly persons who make no or little income. Brian Head, another incorporated town located at the base of a ski resort, showed a high per capita income in the 1980 Census. Estimates since the census, however, are statistically unreliable because of the size of the town. Brian Head's per capita income is reported in Table 2 as not available.

Other Utah cities with high 1987 per capita incomes are South Ogden (\$11,805), Bountiful (\$11,452), Salina (\$11,281) and Salt Lake City (\$11,064). The cities with the ten highest 1987 per capita incomes are shown in Table 1. Most of these cities are in metropolitan areas.

Salina's high per capita income stands out because of its distance from the metropolitan area. Incomes are high in Salina largely because of the higher wages paid by the mining and transportation/communications/public utilities (TCPU), both of which employ a significantly higher share of Salina residents than the state average. Mining and TCPU pay higher average wages than all other major industries.

Cities with the Lowest Per Capita Income

Hildale, a community on the Utah-Arizona border, has the lowest per capita income in Utah at \$1,974. The 1980 Census showed that Hildale had

Table 1
Utah Cities with the
Highest Per Capita Incomes: 1987

City	Per Capita Income
1 Park City	\$20,850
2 Alta	\$12,760
3 South Ogden	\$11,805
4 Bountiful	\$11,452
5 Salina	\$11,281
6 Salt Lake City	\$11,064
7 Fruit Heights	\$11,022
8 River Heights	\$11,017
9 Pleasant View	\$11,007
10 Murray	\$10,898

the largest household size and highest proportion of its population under 18 years of age in the state. These rare demographic characteristics help explain the lower per person income in the city since there are fewer adults to provide for a large youth population.

Kingston, Torrey, Enoch, Sterling, Big Water, Myton, and Koosharem are the other cities in Utah with per capita incomes under \$5,000. Except for Enoch and Myton, these cities have a population under 200 and all of these cities are in rural Utah. Rural communities tend to have lower incomes than urban cities. The disparity in incomes, however, is tempered somewhat by different costs-of-living and agricultural economies in which trade and home produced food make standards of living higher than the income figures suggest.

Income Definition

Per capita income is the estimated average amount per person of total money income received during a given year for all persons living in an area. The 1987 estimates are based on the 1980 Census and have been updated using rates of change developed from various administrative record sets and compilations, mainly from the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The income data shown here are based on the concept of money income. Money income is defined as the sum of:

- o Wage or salary income
- o Net nonfarm self-employment income
- o Net farm self-employment income
- o Interest, dividends, and net rental income
- o Social Security retirement income
- o Supplemental Security Income and public assistance
- o All other regularly received income such as Veteran's payments, pensions, unemployment compensation, and alimony

Receipts not counted as income include various lump-sum payments such as capital gains or inheritances. The total represents the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Money income is different from another widely used income concept, personal income. Personal income is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and includes both monetary and nonmonetary forms of income. For instance, personal income includes many in-kind benefits and imputed rents, both of which are not included in money income.

The 1980 Census per capita income figures for

small areas are subject to sizable sampling variability and lack sufficient statistical reliability for making estimates. Consequently, seven Utah cities with populations under 100 people at the time of the 1980 Census are shown in Table 2 as NA or not available.

Reliability of Estimates

As with all estimates, these per capita income figures are subject to error. The Census Bureau has tested the methodology for these estimates by comparing 1979 estimates with per capita income figures from the 1980 Census. Matches were achieved for all states, 3,129 counties and 41,048 subcounty areas.

The reliability of these estimates varies according to the size of the political jurisdiction. The average absolute percent error in per capita income for all matched subcounty areas was 17.0 percent. This compares with 1.9 percent for all states and 6.5 percent for all matched counties. Subcounty areas of 50,000 persons or more averaged 4.7 percent error in per capita income, compared with areas of populations less than 100 with an average error of 62.5 percent.

Questions about these per capita income estimates can be answered by calling the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section, (801) 538-1036.

Table 2
Utah Per Capita Money Income
1980 Census and 1987 Estimate

AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME		% CHG 79-87	AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME		% CHG 79-87
	1987	1979			1987	1979	
STATE TOTAL	9,288	6,305	47.3	PERRY	9,858	5,882	67.6
BEAVER COUNTY	6,837	4,908	39.3	PLYMOUTH	8,356	5,057	65.2
BEAVER	6,291	4,387	43.4	PORTAGE	7,021	4,261	64.8
MILFORD	9,163	6,281	45.9	SNOWVILLE	7,746	4,730	63.8
MINERSVILLE	5,268	4,327	21.7	TREMONTON	9,312	5,763	61.6
BOX ELDER COUNTY	9,555	5,798	64.8	WILLARD	9,852	5,823	69.2
BEAR RIVER CITY	8,362	5,413	54.5	CACHE COUNTY	8,365	5,401	54.9
BRIGHAM CITY	10,344	6,273	64.9	AMALGA	7,554	4,799	57.4
CORINNE	9,309	5,821	59.9	CLARKSTON	8,456	5,241	61.3
DEWEYVILLE	5,926	3,937	50.5	CORNISH	6,254	3,909	60.0
ELWOOD	8,268	5,043	64.0	HYDE PARK	8,633	5,525	56.3
FIELDING	9,431	5,041	87.1	HYRUM	8,090	4,738	70.7
GARLAND	9,098	5,435	67.4	LEWISTON	7,374	5,159	42.9
HONEYVILLE	8,278	5,286	56.6	LOGAN	8,354	5,552	50.5
HOWELL	6,383	3,903	63.5	MENDON	7,654	4,825	58.6
MANTUA	8,410	5,237	60.6	MILLVILLE	7,649	4,857	57.5
				NEWTON	7,080	4,544	55.8

Table 2 Con't
Utah Per Capita Money Income
1980 Census and 1987 Estimate

AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME		% CHG 79-87	AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME		% CHG 79-87
	1987	1979			1987	1979	
NIBLEY	8,825	5,612	57.3	GRAND COUNTY	8,452	6,495	30.1
NORTH LOGAN	9,421	6,241	51.0	CASTLE VALLEY	5,693	4,751	19.8
PARADISE	7,378	5,077	45.3	GREEN RIVER (PT.)	8,452	6,495	30.1
PROVIDENCE	9,324	5,547	68.1	MOAB	9,413	6,903	36.4
RICHMOND	7,963	4,848	64.3	IRON COUNTY	7,209	5,158	39.8
RIVER HEIGHTS	11,017	6,987	57.7	BRIAN HEAD	NA	NA	NA
SMITHFIELD	8,062	5,080	58.7	CEDAR CITY	7,932	5,601	41.6
TRENTON	6,316	4,748	33.0	ENOCH	4,686	3,577	31.0
WELLSVILLE	8,046	5,077	58.5	KANARRAVILLE	7,113	4,820	47.6
CARBON COUNTY	9,014	6,883	31.0	PARAGONAH	7,012	5,201	34.8
EAST CARBON	8,810	6,627	32.9	PAROWAN	6,169	4,644	32.8
HELPER	9,455	6,938	36.3	JUAB COUNTY	7,531	5,223	44.2
HIAWATHA (PT.)	8,400	7,071	18.8	EUREKA	6,690	4,415	51.5
PRICE	9,278	7,056	31.5	LEVAN	5,237	3,871	35.3
SCOFIELD	8,097	6,535	23.9	MONA	5,963	4,364	36.6
SUNNYSIDE	7,782	6,527	19.2	NEPHI	8,260	5,759	43.4
WELLINGTON	8,236	6,113	34.7	KANE COUNTY	6,977	4,528	54.1
DAGGETT COUNTY	8,341	5,662	47.3	ALTON	NA	NA	NA
MANILA	10,002	6,718	48.9	BIG WATER	4,899	3,018	62.3
DAVIS COUNTY	9,575	6,275	52.6	GLENDALE	6,341	4,119	53.9
BOUNTIFUL	11,452	7,312	56.6	KANAB	7,822	5,257	48.8
CENTERVILLE	10,394	6,921	50.2	ORDERVILLE	7,182	4,882	47.1
CLEARFIELD	7,584	5,100	48.7	MILLARD COUNTY	7,371	4,809	53.3
CLINTON	8,092	5,352	51.2	DELTA	7,733	5,084	52.1
FARMINGTON	9,625	6,212	54.9	FILLMORE	7,212	4,718	52.9
FRUIT HEIGHTS	11,022	7,047	56.4	HINCKLEY	7,409	4,608	60.8
KAYSVILLE	9,767	6,321	54.5	HOLDEN	5,542	4,247	30.5
LAYTON	9,566	6,165	55.2	KANOSH	7,547	5,010	50.6
NORTH SALT LAKE	10,005	6,886	45.3	LEAMINGTON	7,187	4,744	51.5
SOUTH WEBER	9,189	5,656	62.5	LYNN DYLL	NA	NA	NA
SUNSET	9,250	5,914	56.4	MEADOW	7,262	4,785	51.8
SYRACUSE	8,187	5,393	51.8	OAK CITY	7,701	4,200	83.4
WEST BOUNTIFUL	7,756	5,529	40.3	SCIPPIO	7,490	4,943	51.5
WEST POINT	8,764	5,500	59.3	MORGAN COUNTY	9,081	6,237	45.6
WOODS CROSS	9,317	5,792	60.9	MORGAN	9,196	6,224	47.8
DUCHESNE COUNTY	7,644	5,530	38.2	PIUTE COUNTY	7,021	4,893	43.5
ALTAMONT	8,002	6,003	33.3	CIRCLEVILLE	6,228	4,741	31.4
DUCHESNE	7,711	5,688	35.6	JUNCTION	6,034	4,024	50.0
MYTON	4,957	3,743	32.4	KINGSTON	3,936	2,807	40.2
ROOSEVELT	8,594	6,323	35.9	MARYSVILLE	9,198	5,999	53.3
TABIONA	6,889	5,065	36.0	RICH COUNTY	8,094	5,821	39.0
EMERY COUNTY	7,462	5,896	26.6	GARDEN CITY	7,572	5,292	43.1
CASTLE DALE	7,782	6,349	22.6	LAKETOWN	6,244	4,309	44.9
CLAWSON	NA	NA	NA	RANDOLPH	8,241	6,053	36.1
CLEVELAND	6,559	5,228	25.5	WOODRUFF	10,155	7,308	39.0
ELMO	8,009	6,404	25.1	SALT LAKE COUNTY	10,294	7,013	46.8
EMERY	8,037	6,021	33.5	ALTA	12,760	8,441	51.2
FERRON	7,360	6,074	21.2	BLUFFDALE	6,544	4,526	44.6
GREEN RIVER (PT.)	6,709	5,100	31.5	DRAPER	9,239	5,805	59.2
HIAWATHA (PT.)	0	0	0.0	MIDVALE	9,287	6,107	52.1
HUNTINGTON	8,012	6,284	27.5	MURRAY	10,898	7,373	47.8
ORANGEVILLE	7,324	5,702	28.4	RIVERTON	7,999	5,613	42.5
GARFIELD COUNTY	7,280	4,969	46.5	SALT LAKE CITY	11,064	7,409	49.3
ANTIMONY	NA	NA	NA	SANDY	10,517	6,462	62.8
BOULDER	5,471	3,698	47.9	SOUTH JORDAN	8,587	5,745	49.5
CANNONVILLE	5,338	3,463	54.1	SOUTH SALT LAKE	9,319	6,077	53.3
ESCALANTE	7,569	4,567	65.7	WEST JORDAN	7,680	5,280	45.5
HATCH	6,601	4,405	49.9	WEST VALLEY	8,337	5,798	43.8
HENRIEVILLE	6,176	4,088	51.1	SAN JUAN COUNTY	5,095	3,701	37.7
PANGUITCH	7,156	5,268	35.8	BLANDING	5,798	4,185	38.5
TROPIC	6,861	4,316	59.0	MONTICELLO	6,886	5,334	29.1

Table 2 Con't
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1980 Census and 1987 Estimate

AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME		% CHG 79-87	AREA	PER CAPITA INCOME		% CHG 79-87
	1987	1979			1987	1979	
SANPETE COUNTY	6,431	4,531	41.9	GOSHEN	6,488	5,336	21.6
CENTERFIELD	5,387	4,075	32.2	HIGHLAND	8,115	5,743	41.3
EPHRAIM	6,088	4,191	45.3	LEHI	7,314	5,395	35.6
FAIRVIEW	7,002	4,577	53.0	LINDON	7,352	5,660	29.9
FAYETTE	7,046	5,018	40.4	MAPLETON	8,091	5,508	46.9
FOUNTAIN GREEN	6,575	4,622	42.3	OREM	7,794	5,311	46.8
GUNNISON	7,123	5,257	35.5	PAYSON	6,288	5,071	24.0
MANTI	6,187	4,286	44.4	PLEASANT GROVE	7,270	5,438	33.7
MAYFIELD	7,069	4,459	58.5	PROVO	6,858	4,814	42.5
MORONI	6,783	5,223	29.9	SALEM	6,772	5,072	33.5
MOUNT PLEASANT	6,887	4,924	39.9	SANTAQUIN	5,511	4,582	20.3
SPRING CITY	5,584	3,749	48.9	SPANISH FORK	7,636	5,637	35.5
STERLING	4,780	3,381	41.4	SPRINGVILLE	7,605	5,611	35.5
WALES	5,972	4,252	40.5	WOODLAND HILLS	NA	NA	NA
SEVIER COUNTY	8,001	5,481	46.0	WASATCH COUNTY	7,772	5,466	42.2
ANNABELLA	7,112	4,801	48.1	CHARLESTON	6,798	4,866	39.7
AURORA	6,886	5,474	25.8	HEBER	6,964	5,068	37.4
ELSINORE	5,685	4,159	36.7	MIDWAY	8,595	5,763	49.1
GLENWOOD	5,940	3,788	56.8	PARK CITY (PT.)	0	0	0.0
JOSEPH	7,866	4,987	57.7	WALLSBURG	7,582	5,472	38.6
KOOSHAREM	4,987	3,241	53.9	WASHINGTON COUNTY	6,961	4,869	43.0
MONROE	6,539	4,487	45.7	ENTERPRISE	5,471	3,991	37.1
REDMOND	6,299	4,724	33.3	HILDALE	1,974	1,466	34.7
RICHFIELD	8,355	5,763	45.0	HURRICANE	6,193	4,397	40.8
SALINA	11,281	7,162	57.5	IVINS	5,364	3,753	42.9
SIGURD	7,859	4,946	58.9	LA VERKIN	6,657	4,687	42.0
SUMMIT COUNTY	13,652	8,455	61.5	LEEDS	6,431	4,407	45.9
COALVILLE	10,372	7,342	41.3	NEW HARMONY	7,194	5,278	36.3
FRANCIS	7,122	5,113	39.3	ROCKVILLE	5,083	3,789	34.2
HENEFER	7,461	5,368	39.0	ST. GEORGE	7,801	5,406	44.3
KAMAS	7,290	5,497	32.6	SANTA CLARA	7,014	5,256	33.4
OAKLEY	7,883	5,512	43.0	SPRINGDALE	9,592	6,115	56.9
PARK CITY (PT.)	20,850	12,738	63.7	TOQUERVILLE	7,044	5,237	34.5
TOOELE COUNTY	9,792	6,458	51.6	VIRGIN	6,098	4,297	41.9
GRANTSVILLE	8,754	5,684	54.0	WASHINGTON	5,888	4,141	42.2
OPHIR	NA	NA	NA	WAYNE COUNTY	6,940	4,675	48.4
RUSH VALLEY	8,967	6,134	46.2	BICKNELL	8,733	5,343	63.4
STOCKTON	9,921	5,938	67.1	LOA	6,086	4,867	25.0
TOOELE	10,293	6,787	51.7	LYMAN	6,626	4,418	50.0
VERNON	6,905	4,823	43.2	TORREY	4,364	2,788	56.5
WENDOVER	8,477	5,696	48.8	WEBER COUNTY	10,038	6,585	52.4
UINTAH COUNTY	7,184	5,768	24.5	FARR WEST	9,354	6,512	43.6
BALLARD	5,051	3,847	31.3	HARRISVILLE	8,303	6,095	36.2
NAPLES	6,775	5,160	31.3	HUNTSVILLE	8,611	5,842	47.4
VERNAL	8,686	6,862	26.6	NORTH OGDEN	9,952	6,250	59.2
UTAH COUNTY	7,321	5,199	40.8	OGDEN	10,022	6,539	53.3
ALPINE	9,485	5,831	62.7	PLAIN CITY	8,604	5,821	47.8
AMERICAN FORK	7,195	5,323	35.2	PLEASANT VIEW	11,007	7,250	51.8
CEDAR FORT	6,143	4,555	34.9	RIVERDALE	9,794	6,438	52.1
CEDAR HILLS	5,399	4,149	30.1	ROY	9,998	6,554	52.5
ELK RIDGE	8,967	6,730	33.2	SOUTH OGDEN	11,805	7,738	52.6
GENOLA	5,284	4,319	22.3	UINTAH	8,803	6,344	38.8
				WASHINGTON TERRACE	9,604	6,222	54.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT PLACES							
GREEN RIVER	6,631	4,997	32.7				
HIAWATHA	8,400	7,071	18.8				
PARK CITY	20,850	12,738	63.7				

(PT.) = PLACES SPLIT BY COUNTY LINES.

SOURCE: LOCAL POPULATION ESTIMATES MACHINE READABLE DATA FILE. THESE ESTIMATES WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "1988 POPULATION AND 1987 PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES AND INCORPORATED PLACES," CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES P-26. THE REPORTS WILL BE RELEASED IN SPRING OF 1990.

State of Utah Economic and Revenue Forecasts

The Utah Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah State Tax Commission recently released fiscal year 1990 and 1991 revenue forecasts for the 1990 General Session of the Utah Legislature. These forecasts were given to the legislature on February 13. Revenue forecasts are made four times a year to coincide with the general legislative session and monitoring of the state budget.

Economic Performance

Utah's economy experienced its second strongest performance of the decade in 1989. Total wages, personal income and retail sales all grew at faster rates than in 1988 and net new jobs measured 29,900 in 1989 compared with 19,800 in 1988 and 6,200 in 1987. Nearly every economic indicator showed a healthy economy.

According to Utah's index of consumer sentiment, Utah residents also felt positive about their economic situation. From October of 1989 to January of 1990, Utah's index shot up 4.9 points. The consumer sentiment index measures how people feel about their current and expected economic conditions. The January index suggests that Utahns perceive their economic situation is

better now than at any time since January of 1986.

Economists anticipate a healthy economy in Utah in 1990 and 1991. Neither year, however, is expected to be as strong as 1989. The state has no major economic events on the horizon that suggest a better year in 1990 than in 1989.

Revenue Estimates

Because of Utah's economic strength in 1988 and 1989, fiscal year 1989 tax collections were up significantly. The general, uniform school, and transportation funds as well as mineral lease payments jumped up 13.4 percent.

Despite Utah's strong economy, tax collections in fiscal year 1990 are expected to be slightly less than the previous year. Income tax cuts, declining oil prices and production, a softening of some commodity prices, slower export growth, lower real defense spending and fewer anticipated windfalls in inheritance tax and mineral lease payments all point to more modest collections.

Revenues for 1991 are forecast to increase by 3.6 percent. Table 3 provides actual and forecasted revenues for the state of Utah.

Figure 1
Utah Consumer Sentiment Index

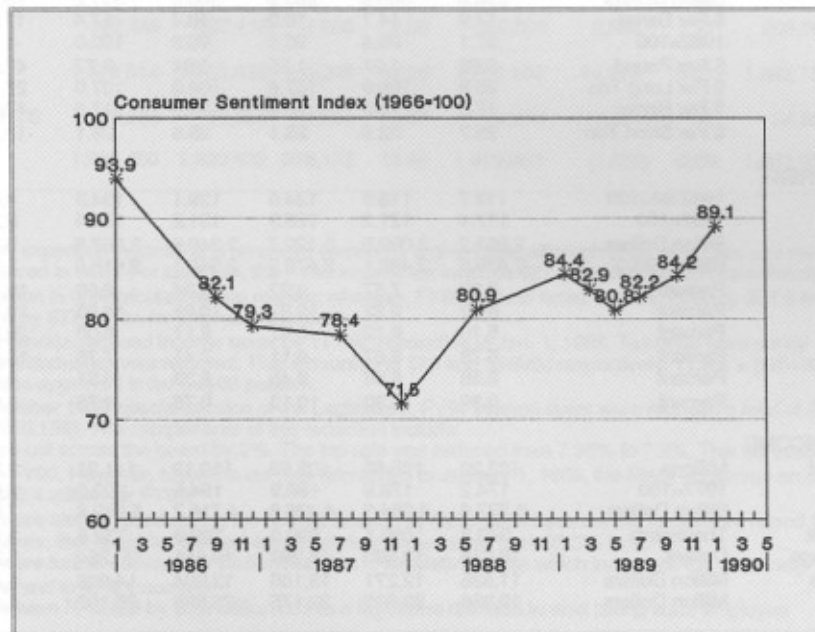


Table 3
Utah and United States
Actual and Forecasted Economic Indicators
February 1990

U.S. and Utah Indicators	Units	1987 Actual	1988 Actual	1989 Actual	1990 Forecast	1991 Forecast	% CHG 87-88	% CHG 88-89	% CHG 89-90	% CHG 90-91
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	4,524.3	4,880.6	5,233.2	5,537.8	5,901.3	7.9	7.2	5.8	6.6
U.S. Real Gross National Product	Billion 1982\$	3,853.7	4,024.4	4,142.6	4,216.9	4,322.5	4.4	2.9	1.8	2.5
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1982\$	2,513.7	2,598.4	2,668.5	2,731.5	2,794.8	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.3
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1982\$	455.5	493.8	511.1	521.1	540.9	8.4	3.5	2.0	3.8
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1982\$	265.2	261.5	256.1	250.5	246.0	-1.4	-2.1	-2.2	-1.8
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1982\$	450.9	530.1	587.6	618.2	659.9	17.6	10.8	5.2	6.7
U.S. Industrial Production	1967=100	129.8	137.2	141.7	144.3	148.9	5.7	3.3	1.8	3.2
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	16.5	18.2	19.2	19.2	19.8	10.3	5.5	0.0	3.1
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	35.8	30.5	28.0	26.6	26.1	-14.8	-8.2	-5.0	-1.9
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	120.0	502.0	550.0	520.0	540.0	318.3	9.6	-5.5	3.8
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	15.0	15.5	14.7	14.6	14.9	3.3	-5.2	-0.7	2.1
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.63	1.49	1.39	1.39	1.39	-8.6	-6.7	0.0	0.0
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	226.4	232.5	235.0	248.4	265.5	2.7	1.1	5.7	6.9
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	133.8	140.4	145.7	152.6	160.8	4.9	3.8	4.7	5.4
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	58.3	60.7	60.7	62.0	64.3	4.1	0.0	2.1	3.7
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.3	5.7	5.6	6.5	6.6	-21.9	-1.8	16.1	1.5
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	495.2	413.0	447.2	469.0	501.0	-16.6	8.3	4.9	6.8
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	413.4	272.1	389.5	380.0	340.0	-34.2	43.1	-2.4	-10.5
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	6,982	7,376	8,042	8,475	8,970	5.6	9.0	5.4	5.8
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	244.0	246.4	248.8	251.3	253.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	90.6	93.7	92.8	91.2	92.0	3.4	-1.0	-1.7	0.9
Utah Population	Thousands	1,680.0	1,695.0	1,715.0	1,737.0	1,760.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
Utah Migration	Thousands	(11.7)	(11.5)	(6.6)	(4.0)	(3.0)	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	77.9	80.0	82.1	87.4	88.1	2.7	2.6	6.5	0.9
PROFITS AND PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	266.8	306.8	283.8	300.0	331.2	15.0	-7.5	5.7	10.4
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.9	14.7	18.0	16.4	17.4	-17.6	22.4	-9.1	6.1
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.1	95.4	95.5	98.0	100.0	-1.8	0.1	2.6	2.0
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	0.82	1.21	1.25	0.94	0.77	47.0	3.7	-25.0	-17.4
U.S. Steel Melting Scrap Price	\$ Per Long Ton	85.8	109.0	107.6	104.0	107.0	27.1	-1.2	-3.4	2.9
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	17.2	14.2	18.6	16.8	17.6	-17.4	31.0	-9.7	4.8
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	25.7	22.9	25.1	25.6	26.1	-10.9	9.6	2.0	2.0
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	113.7	118.3	124.0	129.1	134.3	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.0
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	117.4	121.2	126.3	131.2	136.4	3.2	4.2	3.9	4.0
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	2,863.2	3,009.5	3,120.7	3,340.5	3,567.5	5.1	3.7	7.0	6.8
U.S. Real Money Supply (M2)	Billion 1982\$	2,438.8	2,483.1	2,470.9	2,546.1	2,615.5	1.8	-0.5	3.0	2.7
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	6.66	7.57	9.22	8.04	8.50	13.7	21.8	-12.8	5.7
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	8.20	9.32	10.87	10.01	10.00	13.7	16.6	-7.9	-0.1
U.S. Prime Less GNP Inflation	Percent	5.10	6.12	6.67	6.11	6.00	20.0	9.0	-8.4	-1.8
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.78	6.67	8.11	7.41	7.75	15.4	21.6	-8.6	4.6
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.58	8.96	8.45	8.33	8.61	4.4	-5.7	-1.4	3.4
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.30	9.30	10.10	9.75	9.75	0.0	8.6	-3.5	0.0
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	102.20	105.58	108.58	110.13	111.81	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.0
U.S. Unit Labor Cost Indexes	1977=100	174.2	178.8	186.9	194.5	202.0	2.6	4.5	4.1	3.9
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	3,777.6	4,064.5	4,425.6	4,716.7	5,032.6	7.6	8.9	6.6	6.7
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	640.3	660.1	690.0	709.0	732.5	3.1	4.5	2.8	3.3
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	18,015	18,590	18,993	19,611	20,254	3.2	2.2	3.3	3.3
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	11,535	12,271	13,105	13,904	14,836	6.4	6.8	6.1	6.7
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	19,366	20,605	22,175	23,530	25,107	6.4	7.6	6.1	6.7

Table 4
Revenue Estimates
February 1990

	FY88 ACTUAL	FY89 ACTUAL	CHG	% CHG	FEB FY90 ESTIMATE	CHG	% CHG	FEB FY91 ESTIMATE	CHG	% CHG
GENERAL FUND										
SALES TAX (Net of Olympics)	616,228	666,943	50,715	8.23	703,000	36,057	5.41	725,000	22,000	3.13
LIQUOR PROFITS	15,918	15,984	66	0.41	15,700	(284)	-1.78	15,400	(300)	-1.91
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	28,223	26,406	(1,817)	-6.44	25,500	(906)	-3.43	27,000	1,500	5.88
BEER, CIG., & TOBACCO	29,153	30,730	1,577	5.41	30,000	(730)	-2.38	29,500	(500)	-1.67
OIL OCCUPATION TAX	25,513	23,198	(2,315)	-9.07	23,500	302	1.30	21,000	(2,500)	-10.64
METAL OCCUPATION TAX	3,643	4,936	1,293	35.49	4,700	(236)	-4.78	3,500	(1,200)	-25.53
INHERITANCE TAX	3,443	9,766	6,323	183.65	3,000	(6,766)	-69.28	4,000	1,000	33.33
INVESTMENT INCOME	10,688	19,236	8,548	79.98	17,000	(2,236)	-11.62	15,000	(2,000)	-11.76
OTHER	26,464	27,437	973	3.68	31,500	4,063	14.81	31,900	400	1.27
PROP. & ENERGY CREDITS	(1,152)	(1,396)	(244)	21.18	(3,700)	(2,304)	165.04	(3,700)	0	0.00
SUBTOTAL	758,121	823,240	65,119	8.59	850,200	26,960	3.27	868,600	18,400	2.16
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS	635,319	615,156	(20,163)	-3.17	648,000	32,844	5.34	698,000	50,000	7.72
INCOME TAX ACCRUALS	(104,800)	33,758	138,558	NA	0	(33,758)	NA	0	0	NA
SEPT89 INCOME TAX CUT	0	0	0	NA	(35,200)	(35,200)	NA	(37,200)	(2,000)	NA
SEPT89 INC TAX CUT ACCR	0	(12,400)	(12,400)	NA	12,400	24,800	NA	0	0	NA
SUBTOTAL INCOME TAX	530,519	636,514	105,995	19.98	625,200	(11,314)	-1.78	660,800	35,600	5.69
CORP. FRANCHISE TAX	79,103	92,979	13,876	17.54	90,000	(2,979)	-3.20	95,000	5,000	5.56
PERM. FUND INTEREST	2,075	3,110	1,035	49.88	3,900	790	25.40	4,600	700	17.95
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	4,498	2,814	(1,684)	-37.44	4,000	1,186	42.15	4,500	500	12.50
OTHER	9,850	13,749	3,899	39.58	10,800	(2,949)	-21.45	12,200	1,400	12.96
SUBTOTAL	626,045	749,166	123,121	19.67	733,900	(15,266)	-2.04	777,100	43,200	5.89
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,384,166	1,572,406	188,240	13.60	1,584,100	11,694	0.74	1,645,700	61,600	3.89
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	129,370	131,220	1,850	1.43	132,000	780	0.59	132,700	700	0.53
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	27,554	29,305	1,751	6.35	30,650	1,345	4.59	31,800	1,150	3.75
OTHER	35,524	36,891	1,367	3.85	37,350	459	1.24	38,500	1,150	3.08
SUBTOTAL	192,448	197,416	4,968	2.58	200,000	2,584	1.31	203,000	3,000	1.50
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,576,614	1,769,822	193,208	12.25	1,784,100	14,278	0.81	1,848,700	64,600	3.62
MINER. LEASE PAYMENTS	28,836	50,800	21,964	76.17	34,900	(15,900)	-31.30	34,800	(100)	-0.29
GRAND TOTAL	1,605,450	1,820,622	215,172	13.40	1,819,000	(1,622)	-0.09	1,883,500	64,500	3.55

1) Certain funds represent expenses incurred and revenues earned for a given year although such expenses and revenues were not actually paid or received in cash. For example, the FY89 income tax includes \$27.8 million from an overwithholding reserve AND \$5.958 million in undistributed rebate monies; whereas, FY88 income taxes were reduced by \$27.8 million for the reserve account and by \$77 million for income tax rebates.

2) The July 1988 special session reduced income taxes by 11.5%, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1988. Tax rates were cut by 5% and 1/3 of the federal deduction was restored. This amounted to \$35 and \$38MM respectively. $11.5\% = ((35+38)/635.3)$. A \$71MM rebate was also approved in the July88 session.

3) As a result of the September 1989 special session of the Legislature, FY90 income taxes were reduced a total of \$35.2 million or 5.7% $= (35.2/615.156)$. The components of this reduction include:

a) Income tax rates were cut across the board by 2%. The top rate was reduced from 7.35% to 7.2%. This will amount to a \$14 million reduction in FY90. However, since the cut was retroactive to January 1, 1989, the State will accrue an over-withholding liability of \$12.4 million for FY89.

b) FY90 income taxes were also reduced during the special session by \$21 million because the Legislature raised the deductibility of federal taxes, that could be claimed against state income taxes, from 33.3% to 50%.

c) FY90 income taxes were further reduced by \$3.5 million due to legislative action which increased the retirement exemption from \$6 thousand to \$7.5 thousand.

d) Finally, income taxes were RAISED by \$3.3 million due to a legislative decision to start taxing state employee pensioners.

4) The general fund sales tax rate drops to 4.984375% from 5.09375% as of Jan. 1, 1990; or 2.15%. The overall rate drops to 5.0%, but 1/64ths of this goes to fund the winter olympics.

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The Demographic and Economic Analysis section (DEA) provides economic and demographic data and analysis for the governor's office, state agencies, and whenever possible, local governments and the general public. DEA is also the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census State Data Center Program. The Data Center Program helps data users access and understand the broad range of economic and demographic data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal agencies, as well as state and local governments in Utah. The 22 affiliates listed below also help disseminate data. If you would like a free subscription to this quarterly newsletter call (801) 538-1036.

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Stewart Library, Weber State College	Reference Department	626-6415
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